

VISITORS SHOCKED AT WAIALEE; LADS WITH BALL AND CHAIN; BAD FOOD AND BRUTALITY CHARGED

Three boys wearing the penitentiary hobbles of ball and chain strapped to their ankles was one of the first sights that caught the eyes of the legislative visitors to the Boys' Industrial School at Waialeale yesterday.

Immediately a warm controversy arose which continued more or less, and in changing groups, during the three hours of the visit. Such a humiliating restraint on the boys was denounced generally by members of the legislative party and most of the invited private citizens. It was either extenuated or defended by the educational and police officials and W. T. Rawlins, U. S. assistant district attorney. The plea in defense was that the three boys had run away several times—one of them, it was said, eleven times—and it was necessary to the school discipline that an example be made of such incorrigibility.

Such boys were likely bound to be criminals anyway, it was gravely argued, and nothing less than the means employed would suffice to control them.

Superintendent W. T. Pope of the department and T. H. Gibson, former principal of the institution, together with Fred W. Weed, city trustee officer, were among the defenders of the discipline in question.

Those joining in the criticism urged that at least there was no necessity of parading the trio of delinquents in ball and chain with the other boys on such a public occasion. Further, they deemed it cruel that the lads should have been compelled to march to and from the railway station, for meeting and escorting the legislative party, carrying the heavy weights in their hands. One of the weights was a leaden sphere of 50 to 60 pounds, the other two were rectangular pieces of metal.

When questioned the boys said they had run away on account of the brutal treatment of the bandmaster and another luna, both native Hawaiians, who struck and kicked them for the slightest cause. They alleged they had also been beaten with harness straps and garden hose, leaving their backs and limbs marked with black and blue stripes and welts.

Other boys corroborated the tale of woe, one of them saying: "If we stand up to rest a little when we get tired working in the taro field, we are pushed and kicked and told to keep working."

There were also complaints about the daily bill of fare, one boy saying they had to eat "mush and milk without sugar" at breakfast. What the legislative visitors found wrong in the regimen was a lack of variety.

It was remarked with disapproval that yesterday was the first time in two years that the boys had fresh fish to eat. This appeared strange in recollection of what was told about the school's sea fishery two years ago, also in view of the fact that the institution owns fishponds. Moreover, a big fish net was drying upon the lawn yesterday. It was stated by some of the legislators, who had made inquiries, that all the fish caught went to the teachers' messroom.

Worst of all, in the matter of diet, was the quality of bread supplied to the pupils. It is so poorly baked that the loaves come out as raw dough. Senator Hewitt took away a sample of the bread for an exhibit. The reason given for such poor baking is that the department had not funds with which to install a new cooking range.

Whatever merit there may be in the complaints thus far mentioned, there is no question regarding the inadequacy and unfitness of the school accommodation. Nothing beyond the labor of the boys has been put upon repairs of the buildings for four years past. With normal dormitory accommodation for about ninety boys, there are 142 now crowded into the rooms. The whole place is wearing an air of dilapidation and decay. The building situation can not be shown better than in the official statement distributed yesterday and given below.

After the inspection the visitors were treated to luncheon in luau style served in the hall of building No. 2. Fish, pig and sweet potatoes, of underground baking, together with

egg and lettuce salad, bread and butter, cake and coffee, made a toothsome repast.

Representative Elia Long, conductor of the party, presided. He called on Mr. Rawlins and Chaplain Desha, who spoke strongly on the necessity of appropriations for placing the institution on a proper footing. Mr. Pope also made a few remarks and then it was time to take the train. The school string orchestra played very nicely at the luau.

On leaving the visitors were escorted to the station by the whole school headed by the band. Certainly the boys showed excellent training in marching. They kept step to the remarkably good music of the school band in manner that would have done credit to any company of the Hawaiian National Guard. At the station when Aloha Oe was played, the school stood at salute, and when many of the departing visitors waved a goodbye to them, a wave of smiles ran from end to end of the line. There were few "bad" faces in the array. They are just boys, the makings of good men—provided the right way is taken about it.

"Tell father I want to go home," a handsome looking Hawaiian boy said to a friend from whom he received a parting handshake through the car window.

Just before the train left Waialeale the word passed round that the school authorities had promised to release the three boys from ball and chain that evening, in compliance with an earnest appeal from Representative Sheldon to "give the boys a chance."

Hugh M. Tucker is principal of the Boys' Industrial School, having succeeded Mr. Gibson a few months ago, and was busy throughout the legislative visit in showing the members round and answering questions.

Following is the statement as to buildings:

Present Buildings.

Building No. 1.—Containing school-room, dining-room, hospital-room, kitchen, pantry, 2 dormitories and 2 teachers' rooms. Erected 1903. Approximate cost, \$12,000. Paint, repair, etc., \$500. Present school room needed for dining-room.

Building No. 2.—Containing three dormitories 2 teachers' rooms, locker room, halls. Erected 1904. Approximate cost, \$12,000. Paint, repair, etc., \$500.

Superintendent's house.—Containing superintendent's dwelling and office. Approximate cost, \$7,000. Erected 1904.

Clothes room for building No. 1.—Store-room, bath. A temporary, rough building. Erected partly 1903; added to since. Very unsuitable. Cost about \$900.

Barn.—Containing carriage and implement house, stalls, feed-room, harness-room. Erected 1904 by boys. Cost about \$2,000.

Carpenter shop.—Erected 1903. Cost about \$500.

Blacksmith shop.—Erected 1904. Cost about \$250.

Windmill and house.—Erected 1903-1904. Cost about \$400.

Power house.—Containing pump, engine, laundry room. Erected 1905. Cost about \$600.

Milking shed, calf barn piggery.—Erected 1907-1908. Cost about \$1,500.

Teacher's cottage (near R. R.).—Erected 1904. (Moved 1910.) Cost about \$500.

Teacher's cottage (to be moved and used for hospital).—Erected 1903. Cost about \$500.

Note: All these buildings except the first three have been built by the boys.

New Buildings Needed.

1. New building of same general plan as present large building, but built of reinforced concrete—plenty of rock, power, labor, and sand. This building to contain one large school or assembly room and a band room below and 2 dormitories above. Estimated cost \$26,000.

2. New bath house and clothes kitchen too small and in need of rebuilding. Estimated cost, \$650.

3. New both house and clothes room for dormitories A and B, and new ones to be built in building No. 3, as above. Estimated cost, \$500.

4. Store room to cost about \$500.

To contain provisions, and made rat proof.

5. Laundry and drying house, with washing tubs, machinery, etc. Estimated cost, \$1,000.

6. Bakery with oven, etc. Cost about \$500.

PANAMA FORTS AND STRATEGY

BERLIN, Germany, Feb. 28.—Fortification of the Panama canal is a vitally necessary feature of America's defensive system, in the opinion of Col. Richard Gaedke, the noted military strategist. Failure to fortify the waterway, he declares, would expose the United States to imminent risk of losing it altogether. A paper agreement declaring the canal neutral, he thinks, would be of little value if the United States itself was party to the war. Referring to the possibility of Japan's getting a foothold in the Philippines and Hawaii, in the event of war, before the American navy could intervene effectively, the colonel says:

"For America everything would depend upon the timely appearance of the Atlantic fleet in the Pacific. No one who remembers the surprise attack of the Japanese upon Port Arthur will doubt for a moment that Japan will undertake at the outset to close the waterways to the American fleet. All measures to that end will surely have been taken before the termination of diplomatic relations. The harbor of Panama probably would be occupied and the enemy would be able to complete the work of destruction which would render the canal useless for the remainder of the war."

"Japan could also land a force strong enough to occupy the canal zone indefinitely. It would be months before the United States could assemble there anything deserving the name of an army."

"In other words, the canal will be lost to the United States as soon as Japan dares to contest for its possession. And why should it not dare? For the United States it is necessary to fortify both entrances strongly, and to provide for the protection of these works against land attacks in should keep the forts manned by a strong force in time of peace."

WE STAND CORRECTED.

Editor Star.—I am glad to see you are taking an interest in the preservation of our mother tongue and I enjoyed your piece upon "Press Agent Literature" in this evening's paper. It reminded me of a request half formed last evening after reading that item about the primary school curriculum. I thought of requesting you to use your influence on behalf of the much-abused infinitive, in the hope that the teaching of the children "to correctly speak and write" might be abolished in favor of their being taught to speak and write correctly. But when I turned to the editorial column and found that "if intervention becomes necessary, the force will have to be at least equal the one—50,000 men, etc." I was afraid you might not feel as I do about that piece of literary barbarism, all too common, the splitting of the infinitive, and possibly defend the atrocious practice. Please don't!

S. L. B.

Honolulu, March 10, 1911.

BEST LINIMENT

Slight accidents and injuries are a frequent occurrence on the farm and in the work shop. A cut or bruise which is often the cause of much annoyance and loss of time, may be cured in about one-third the time usually required by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm as soon as the injury is received. There is no danger of blood poisoning resulting from an injury when this liniment is applied before the parts become inflamed and swollen. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

THE TURKISH LEPER COLONY.

Argonaut: It was only in the seventeenth century that the Turks got a foothold in Crete, and Candia fell after the longest siege in history, lasting from 1648 to 1669. Today the massive walls, counterscarps and bastions of the Venetian city are among the finest existing. Other Venetian fortifications on the island of Spinalonga, off the north coast of Crete, are

POLICEMAN BEATEN UP

H. N. Long, a recent addition to the police court force, was badly beaten up by two Hawaiians on Aala park on the early morning of March 8th, and after hearing the evidence, Judge Lymer let the accused off with fines of \$10 and \$15 respectively. The policeman stated that after finishing work at 10:35 on March 2nd, he had two glasses of beer and two cocktails and then went down to a pool room near Iwilei with a friend, whom he was endeavoring to persuade to go home as the friend was drunk. The policeman remained with his companion for an hour or so and then as he would not move homewards he left him there. On the way home the policeman stopped in Aala Park to listen to the music of a guitar played by a woman on one of the seats.

The woman was in the company of two men and another woman and when they saw the policeman sit down, one of the men told him to beat it, adding that they did not want any Marines there, prefacing the word Marines with a profane adjective. Long told them that he was not a Marine, but a police officer, whereupon both of them sprang at him and assaulted him. Kikila, one of the accused, struck him on the face, and Friedenberg, the other defendant, knocked him down. He did not remember much after that, as he lost consciousness. He denied being drunk and when he regained consciousness he found himself walking along Beretania street.

The story for the defense was that the two accused, together with Mrs. Friedenberg and a niece of Kikila were on the park as stated by Long, but then they say that when Long sat on the grass near them they moved to another seat and Long also followed them. They told him they could not play the instrument, whereupon Long stigmatized the women as prostitutes. Then both Friedenberg and Kikila jumped up. Mrs. Friedenberg states that Kikila struck Long and then her husband also beat him, but Kikila denied having struck the officer, and Peanut, who claimed to have witnessed the assault, also said that Kikila did not hit Long. The other girl present ran away before the hitting commenced. Friedenberg said that Kikila struck Long after Long had made the first hit, and Long also said that Kikila, as well as Friedenberg also hit him.

Attorney Chillingworth, sr., who appeared for Friedenberg, contended that his client was quite justified in striking Long, after the latter had used the epithet to his wife. E. Strauss, who appeared for Kikila, did not address the court.

Judge Lymer found both accused guilty. He remarked that under ordinary circumstances an assault that left such marks on the person as assaulted as Long had would be punished by a term of imprisonment, but there were a good many circumstances in the case which the court was bound to take note of. He thought that two glasses of beer and two cocktails, if taken within a few minutes of each other, might make a man feel "groggy," and he also thought that people who came into court with a complaint should come in with clean hands. In this case he decided to be lenient, and he imposed a fine of \$10 on Kikila and \$15 on Friedenberg.

PHYSICAL EXERCISE.

Philadelphia Inquirer.—The fact that President Taft is climbing the Washington Monument and doing various other physical culture stunts ought to be sufficient to make the insurgents do a little thinking on their own account.

BORN.

JUDD.—In Chino, California, March 10, 1911, to Mr. and Mrs. Allan W. Judd, a son.

also fairly complete, and these enabled the garrison to hold out against the Turks until the early years of the eighteenth century. The island is now a leper colony.

AIDS TO PEACE.

Chicago Record-Herald.—Warships would be more admirable as preservers of peace if they could be so constructed as to be reasonably safe for the men who operate them.

Improving Prospects Of Livestock Farming In Hawaiian Islands

Herewith are interesting excerpts from the Report of the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry for 1910, showing the progress in the cattle, sheep, hog, poultry and dairy industries of the Territory:

Cattle.

An unusual large number of consignments of pure bred and high-class bulls, and heifers, nearly 400 head, especially Herefords and Shorthorns, have been imported by the leading ranches, and at least one of these, the largest one, can now boast that only pure bred bulls are being used for breeding purposes. The general average of the beef cattle of the Territory has, during the past few years, been greatly improved through these importations, and the rigid rules of inspection and testing have excluded any but absolutely sound animals from introduction into the native herds.

There can be little doubt that the importation of high-class beef animals continues the way it has done during the past period, it will not be long before the "scrubs" disappear completely. But besides this it is a pleasure to report that a number of high-class bulls of various dairy breeds have been imported recently, by leading dairy men as well as by the College of Hawaii, and that there is a strong demand for good bulls even among the oriental milk producers.

The importation of bulls from New Zealand, which was mentioned in the last report of this Division, did not prove to be what was expected, at least it required nearly a year for the animals to become acclimated and to continue their interrupted development. Some of them have, however, developed into fine animals, and that they did not all do so may possibly be due to their not all being very high-class. All of the pedigreed animals did well, though not equally fast or to the same extent. The writer is, nevertheless, still of the opinion, that selected animals from New Zealand would prove of great value, on these ranches at least, where fresh blood has been brought in from the States only for a number of years, even though from entirely unrelated strains or families.

Sheep.

A number of purebred rams, principally Merinos, have been brought in, both from New Zealand and from the States, but while the class of sheep is being improved the importation of mutton from Australia still continues, that is there can be little doubt that the number of sheep in the Territory today is a great deal less than it was two years ago and vastly less than it was six or ten years ago. That diseases, especially external and internal parasites, have a great deal to do with this reduction in numbers can not be denied, but it is equally apparent that not by far the numbers of ewes are being bred as formerly, whether on account of the diseases afflicting them or because experience has shown that the demand for beef is greater and that it is cheaper to import the mutton from Australia than to use beef-producing acres to raise them. One fact, however, is established.

(Continued on Page Twelve.)

THAT RAILROAD BOND GUARANTEE

It appears that Representative McKean's resolution to petition Congress to authorize the Territory of Hawaii to offer a blanket guarantee of four per cent per annum, as interest on the bonds of any railroad company that will build a railroad to open up lands available for settlement, is modeled in principle upon the Philippine railroad bill.

In the Philippine measure, though, it was the United States that guaranteed the railroad bonds.

At first the measure introduced in the Legislature was to have specified in the guarantee for two million dollars the Kona Railway Company, which was the original mover in the matter.

ed and that it is an extremely risky undertaking to import rams for the improvement of the flocks, at least to certain ranches. Of an importation of 100 high-class Merino rams which were brought here a few months ago from California less than ten remains; and every effort to discover the cause of death has revealed nothing but the presence of the sheep bot-fly in the frontal sinuses. A similar fate encountered an importation of Merino rams from New Zealand to the same ranch two years ago, while the greater part of the same shipment of rams, which arrived here from New Zealand on the same steamer, but which were taken to another ranch on a different island and located at a much higher altitude, did not develop the disease but thrived extremely well, so well indeed that the owner stated that he would not part with one of them for one hundred dollars, even though they cost him less than thirty-five dollars apiece.

It is possible that the higher altitude prevented the development of the parasites with which the animals undoubtedly were infested before their arrival here, but the fact remains that there are vast areas in these islands that are unfit for anything except sheep-raising, at least so far as our present knowledge extends, but which with their present infestation with external and internal parasites—adults, pupae, larvae (maggots) and eggs—are practically useless for the purposes. The one apparent and obvious remedy, to which attention was called in a special bulletin issued by the writer in conjunction with Mr. D. L. Van Dine of the Federal Experiment Station some three years ago, that is, the introduction of insectivorous birds, has been given little consideration, until revived quite recently.

A chapter in the report of the assistant territorial veterinarian describes in detail the sheep disease here referred to and it is therefore only necessary to add that in the writer's opinion the sheep industry of the Territory, with the possible exception of the extreme altitudes, is entirely dependent upon the reduction of the disease-producing parasites by the introduction of natural enemies, whether feathered or not.

A considerable importation, 14 rams and 36 ewes, of Tunis sheep, a breed of comparatively recent origin, but supposed to be very hardy and at the same time yielding a fair amount of medium fine wool in connection with a good mutton carcass, arrived for the Molokai ranch last year, having been selected from the flocks of the principal breeder of these sheep in Indiana, by Prof. Wilcox of the Federal Experiment Station. This was, however, not the first time the Tunis sheep was heard of here, as the same ranch has been using it for years for the improvement of its flocks, and has only been restrained in employing it more extensively by the comparative difficulty in obtaining first-class ani-

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